

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906

XLI No. 1

## ABSURD, SAYS MOODY

Attorney General Makes Sarcastic Allusion to Rockefeller in Argument.

## RIDICULES PACKERS' CLAIMS

If They Were True Anyone Could Secure Pardon by Serving Confession of Crime Upon Proper Officer. Spoke Nearly All Day.

Chicago, March 21.—Attorney General Moody spoke nearly all day in the hearing of the immunity pleas advanced by the packers, concluding his argument just in time to allow him to take a train for Washington.

He declared with considerable sarcasm that the pleas of the packers were not well founded, and that they could not be entitled to immunity because they had given their evidence of their own free will, and had not been placed on oath, nor subjected to compulsion of any kind.

The attorney general declared that the statements of Attorney John S. Miller, who represents Armour & Co. in the case, were utterly at variance with the terms of the immunity act. The attorney general said:



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

"Mr. Miller said in his argument that if a man had committed a crime in the postal service and went voluntarily to the proper person, and made a confession, he would be entitled to immunity if the law gave immunity. Let us see where that most extraordinary claim leads to. It is a great discovery of my learned friend for which uncounted generations of captains of industry will thank him. Washington will become the altruria to which they can report for the pardon of their offenses. It will be much easier, instead of running away from a subpoena, to run toward the government agency and serve a confession upon the government agent."

Alludes to Mr. Rockefeller.

"Anybody in this land who is now seeking to avoid the service of a subpoena will thank my learned friend for giving him a very much shorter road to travel. Washington, under such circumstances, would become a great resort, not only in winter, but in summer. All the people who are violating the laws of the land may go there at intervals and obtain their immunity. All they have to do is to go there in obedience to the compulsion of the law. The law is a license to commit crime."

Now I can fancy these gentlemen gathering there. I can fancy Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour and their meeting in Washington with some other great magnate who has been there, and has been washed in what I may call 'Miller's bath.' I can imagine them meeting and saying, 'Good morning, good morning, Mr. Rockefeller, have you had your immunity bath this morning?' Look at the absurdity of the thing."

Treasurers Promise to Pay.

Cincinnati, March 21.—Civil suit to recover gratuities paid by banks of Cincinnati to the various treasurers of Hamilton county will not be necessary, so far as concerns Rudolph K. Hynicka, John M. Gibson and Tilden R. French. All three have signed to County Prosecutor Hiram M. Rulison that they stand ready to repay to the county this money, which, it has been claimed, is technically the property of the county, if the courts decide they were not entitled to it.

Three Men Killed in Wreck.

Dayton, O., March 21.—A Dayton and Troy car, with snowplow attached, ran into a horse in a culvert at Chambiersburg. The snowplow was hurled from the track. William Pumphrey, Bert Hooyer and August Nicol, section men of Tippecanoe City, who were operating the plow, were killed instantly.

W. C. Arnold Dies Suddenly.

Dubois, Pa., March 21.—The Hon. W. C. Arnold of this place, ex-congressman of this district, died very suddenly at Muskegon, Mich., where, as chief counsel for John E. Dubois, he was looking after legal matters. The body will be brought to his home here for burial.

## SLAUGHTER JUSTIFIED

Governor General Ide Cables Views on Mt. Dajo Fight.

Washington, March 21.—Secretary Taft has received this cablegram from Gov. Gen. Ide at Manila relative to the Mount Dajo fight:

Newspaper reports from Manila announcing the wanton slaughter of women and children at Mount Dajo extremely sensational and in all essential details false. The situation occupied by Moro outlaws on the crater of the volcano 2,100 feet high was exceedingly difficult and required a great display of heroism on the part of the army, navy and Filipino and Moro constabulary, who rendered most valuable service. Some women and children were killed or wounded by preliminary shelling at a distance. Moros were outlaws and fanatics and refused to surrender to the last, attempting repeatedly to murder our forces who were rescuing wounded Moros. The Moro sultan and leading datus rendered great assistance and the surrounding population is in great sympathy with the course taken to remove the gang of cutthroats who were preying upon the community, retreating as occasion required to what they supposed to be impenetrable fastnesses. There was no killing of anyone except such as was indispensable to end intolerable situation. Attack not ordered until every resource looking to possible adjustment exhausted. Troops and officers deserving of highest praise."

## NOT A KOPECK LEFT

TWENTY ARMED ROBBERS SECURE \$432,000 FROM BANK AND MAKE ESCAPE.

Moscow, March 21.—The Credit Mutual, one of the largest banks in Moscow, was mysteriously robbed by masked men at dusk last night, the robbers securing \$432,500.

The bank is situated in the heart of the city. The last of the clerks had just departed, leaving an inside guard of three men, while under the porte cochere were a policeman and house porter. The street was crowded with people.

According to the guards, in the twinkling of an eye they were confronted with revolvers in the hands of 20 masked men who had entered silently by the main door, which had been locked. Not a word was spoken. The guards were quickly bound and gagged and thrown into a dark corner. The robbers then took up positions at all the entrances and the curtains of the window were lowered.

Mitchell Makes Statement.

## BEGIN BY BLUFFING

Operators and Miners Put Up Dummies Only to See Them Knocked Down.

## REAL CONTEST STARTS TODAY

Matters in Dispute in Coal Convention

Put Into Hands of Joint Scale Committee—Mitchell and Winder Speak For Respective Sides.

Indianapolis, March 20.—The second joint conference of the coal operators and miners of the Central competitive districts, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, which is the result of the efforts of President Roosevelt to effect a permanent peace in the coal industry, adjourned after referring the demands of the miners to the joint scale committee, which will begin its deliberations this morning at 9 o'clock.

The conference was called to order by President Mitchell. It organized at once by the election of the following officers: George W. Traer, operator, Chicago, permanent chairman; Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, United Mine Workers permanent secretary; assistant secretaries, Frank S. Brooks, Columbus, O., and C. L. Scroggs, Chicago.

On motion of President Mitchell the rules of the previous joint conference, requiring that the vote of the operators on "all main and principal questions" be cast as a unit were adopted. This action empowers F. L. Robbins, retiring chairman of the operators, and Thomas Lewis, vice president of the United Mine Workers, to prevent any action on the wage scale which they do not favor.

Mitchell Makes Statement.

The following were announced as members of the joint scale committee who will act for the operators: Illinois—H. N. Taylor, A. J. Moorehead, B. F. Woods, O. L. Garrison. Pennsylvania—F. L. Robbins, G. W. Schleiderberg, W. W. Keeler, George A. Magoon. Ohio—H. L. Chapman, F. M. Osborne, C. L. Cassingham, John H. Winder. Indiana—A. S. Boze, H. I. Seifert, H. F. McClelland, J. F. Shirley.

President Mitchell delivered a brief address in which he outlined his views as to the purpose of the extraordinary joint conference, at the close of which he moved the adoption of the scale of wages demanded by the miners in the joint conference which adjourned Feb. 2. The scale provides for an increase of 12½ per cent. The motion was lost on a strictly partisan vote, the operators voting unanimously in the negative, while the miners voted as a unit in favor of its adoption.

Winder States His Side.

On request of the operators, the scale was read. It embodied a demand for a general advance of 12½ per cent in wages, for a run-of-mine basis; for a flat differential of 7 cents a ton between pick and machine mining, the exclusion of boys under 16 years of age from the mines, and for an 8-hour day.

John H. Winder of Ohio, the newly-elected chairman of the operators, prefaced a motion for the adoption of a resolution by a brief address in reply to the remarks of President Mitchell. The resolution, which provided that the present wage scale with all attending conditions, be adopted for a period of one year beginning April 1, was defeated.

In his address Chairman Winder said: "When we assembled six weeks ago to discuss this question the operators considered long and well the proposition which should be offered to the miners. They felt that under the conditions then existing they were entitled to ask a substantial reduction in wages. But knowing how difficult it would be to convince you of the other side of these conditions, they decided to sacrifice their own interests to some extent and to offer to you the scale of 1904 for another year.

Referred to Scale Committee.

"Since that adjournment there has been no change in these conditions. Speaking generally, and more particularly for Ohio, we have failed to find any other basis on which we can agree."

After the motion offered by Chairman Winder had been defeated Mr. Robbins moved that the matter at issue be referred to the joint scale committee which will meet this morning at 9 o'clock and that the conference adjourn to reconvene at the call of the committee. Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Foreman Kills Seven Italians.

Bristol, Tenn., March 21.—Information from Marion, N. C., is to the effect that in a fight between a foreman and Italian laborers the foreman, in defending himself, clubbed seven of the men to death with a crowbar.

## Caught in Time to Be Hanged.

Towson, Md., March 21.—Isaac Winder, the colored murderer who escaped from jail here two weeks ago, has been captured near Loch Raven. Winder is under sentence to be hanged March 30 for the murder of a tollgate keeper.

## PASSENGERS WERE COZY

Although Stalled in Snowdrift for Two Whole Days.

Decatur, Ill., March 21.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train which has been fast in a snowdrift six miles east of Decatur 48 hours, has been released. The four locomotives which stuck in the drifts while trying to help the train out on Monday, backed into Decatur. A new relief engine was sent to bring in the train and was back in half an hour without further difficulty.

The 15 passengers on the train had plenty of food supplied in baskets by the railroad company. All the passengers spent the night in sleeping cars. Fuel supplies were ample, and there was no suffering.

The Illinois Central passenger train leaving Decatur at 7:15 Monday, for Champaign, is still in a snowdrift at Argenta, 12 miles from Decatur. Four engines tried unsuccessfully all night to move the train. Twelve passengers are comfortable in the cars, farmers nearby supplying food and hot coffee.

## JAIL FOR HAZERS

OHIO SENATE PASSES A STRINGENT BILL AGAINST STUDENT PRANKS.

Columbus, O., March 21.—The senate has passed the anti-hazing bill, which originated in the house, and it now goes to the governor for his signature. The bill provides that any student of any university or school, public or private, found guilty of hazing, shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than six months in jail or both. The heads or instructors of schools who knowingly permit hazing are amenable to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

The system of paying county officers in Ohio by fees to be wiped out, beginning Jan. 1, 1907. The Wilson salary bill, bringing about the change, was practically made a law when the house concurred in the senate amendments to the measure. The governor's signature is assured.

By a vote of 27 to 9 the senate suspended the rules and took up Senator Schmidt's exemption bill relating to evidence given before the legislative investigating committees at Cincinnati and passed the bill unanimously.

Senator Lamb, Independent, has voted to confirm 12 of the 68 recess appointees of Gov. Herrick, all unremunerative positions. He voted with the Democrats against the confirmation of heads of departments.

The house also passed the following bills: Fixing maximum rate of interest for loans on chattel security at 1½ per cent; giving city councils power to vacate streets and alleys to facilitate establishment of grade crossings; to empower cities to forbid extra charge to consumer for use of gas or water meters.

The house defeated the Beatty senate bill requiring the filing of chattel mortgages exclusively with the county recorder. The Beatty senate bill repealing the inheritance tax law was sent to the foot of the house calendar.

## WILL CONFER ONCE MORE

Anthracite Miners Accede to President Mitchell's Request.

New York, March 21.—There will be a conference between the two committees of seven members, each representing the anthracite coal operators and the miners of the hard coal district. This was decided upon at a meeting in this city of the committee of operators. Later President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad forwarded a letter to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers notifying him that the operators' committee are willing to meet the miners' committee at any date Mr. Mitchell may select.

Mr. Baer says the operators fully expected to have another conference with the miners and asserts that President Mitchell has not replied to a counter proposition made to him by the operators' committee to the effect that the miners allow the present conditions to prevail.

## MINERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Alleged Idaho Dynamiters Transferred to Separate Jails.

Boise, Idaho, March 21.—Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, charged with the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before District Judge Frank Smith at Caldwell. The date of their trial was indefinitely fixed at about May 15.

Judge Smith overruled the demur to the indictment and denied the application to admit the prisoners to bail. Judge Smith announced that the Canyon county jail was an unfit and unsafe place for the detention of these prisoners. He issued an order for the removal of Moyer to the county jail at Weiser. It was said that the court will send Haywood to the county jail at Weiser. Pettibone will remain in the county jail at Caldwell.

## Gas Fatal to Two Sleepers.

Lorain, O., March 21.—William Telisrow of Cleveland and Raymond Westley of this city, were overcome by gas in the office of the J. M. Basore livery and when found Telisrow was dead. Westley is dying at a hospital.

## SAILORS IN REVOLT

Execution of Lieut. Schmidt Causes Another Mutiny at Sebastopol.

## CITY SAID TO BE IN FLAMES

Russian People Deeply Stirred by Martyrdom of Heroic Officer—Masses Said in Churches and Workmen Wear Crepe Upon Their Arms.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Most sensational reports are current that the execution of former Lt. Schmidt, which has made a deep impression throughout Russia, has been followed by an extensive mutiny of sailors at Sebastopol, the massacre of their officers and firing by the fortress upon the city. The truth of the story is doubted, this being the "psychological moment" for the appearance of such wild reports. No press dispatches confirming the story have been received, but if the report should prove to be true the absence of these might be accounted for by the imposition of censorship.

The alleged news came in the form of two cipher telegrams to a prominent member of the Social Revolutionary party, such as the revolutionaries have sometimes been able to transmit through accomplices in the telegraph offices when the public, and even the government, has been unable to communicate. As translated and displayed at the office of radical newspapers here the telegrams say briefly, that the sailors, infuriated by the refusal of Emperor Nicholas to pardon Lieutenant Schmidt and their fellow sailors,

ors, rose in their barracks and seized and imprisoned the majority of their officers. The dispatches add that the city of Sebastopol is almost entirely in flames.

It is also stated that a student at the technological institute has received a similar telegram.

The admiralty affects ignorance of the occurrence of any such affair. The papers, in view of the nature of the new press law which provides that they may be closed up for spreading false reports affecting the army or navy, are afraid to take chances by publishing the story.

Waldorf Astor to Wed Mrs. Shaw.

London, March 21.—It is stated that Waldorf Astor will marry Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw at the end of April in Virginia and that they will reside at Cliveden, the Thames residence of William Waldorf Astor, which will be the wedding gift from Mr. Astor, who will also bestow upon his son an income of \$100,000 yearly.

No Law Against It, Says Jerome.

New York, March 21.—The giving of political contributions from the funds of a life insurance company by the officers of such company does not constitute larceny or any other crime, in the opinion of District Attorney Jerome. This opinion was submitted to Justice O'Sullivan in the court of general sessions.

Most's Body Cremated.

Cincinnati, March 21.—The body of Johann Most has been cremated. There was no religious ceremony, but some of Most's comrades delivered brief addresses before the cremation. Mrs. Most will take her husband's ashes to New York at once and the memorial meeting is to be held there in a few days.

Railroad Agents Score Point.

Des Moines, Ia., March 21.—The house committee on railroads and commerce has voted to kill the Sankey 2-cent fare bill.

## BIG 24 CENT SALE AT THE OAKLAND GROCERY, L. O. L. P.

The Store That Saves You Money. Note Prices.

|                                                         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 3 lbs of fine, fresh, meaty Prunes.....                 | 24 cents |
| 3 cans good Pie Peaches.....                            | 24 cents |
| 3 cans best Lima Beans....                              | 24 cents |
| 9 lbs. Wasling Soda.....                                | 24 cents |
| 3 Macbeth Lamp Chimneys.....                            | 24 cents |
| 3 cans Red Kidney Beans....                             | 24 cents |
| 3 cans Apples.....                                      | 24 cents |
| 3 packages Jello, Jellycon, or Wet more's Gelatine..... | 24 cents |
| 2 packages Knott's Gelatine.....                        | 24 cents |
| 3 cans Baking Molasses....                              | 24 cents |
| 8 packages A. & H. Sod'd, Baking Soda.....              | 24 cents |
| 3 packages Nu Life                                      |          |

# LOVE, JEALOUSY AND LIQUOR.

Causes of Clyde Cochran's Suicide in Canton.

## HE DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

He Had Just Promised His Brother That He Would Reform—Came Home Sunday Afternoon and Took the Fatal Dose in Presence of Family.

Canton, March 19.—(Special).—After promising his brother he would reform and lead a different life, Clyde Cochran, a mill worker, whose home is at 915 East North street, again began to drink and, when under the influence of liquor Sunday afternoon, staggered home in order that he might take his life in the presence of his mother, Mrs. Ada Cochran, and his brother, Scott Cochran.

Carbolic acid was the agent used, and a bottle with a neck nearly as large as itself was drained. Cochran died within fifteen minutes from the time of swallowing the poison, apparently in no agony. Drs. McConkey and Reed were summoned, but before they had arrived he was dead.

The dead man several months ago tried to take his life by shooting, in a house on East Tuscarawas street. He then paid his burial dues and called the ambulance. The bullet went wide and struck him in the shoulder. He took the same precautions this time and paid his burial dues Saturday night.

His brother, Scott Cochran, tells the story of the suicide and incidents leading up to it as follows: "Clyde had been leading a fast life and has been the cause of mother's condition. He had been to Dresden working in a steel mill until about three weeks ago, when he came home. He stayed several days and when he left he told mother that she would never see him again. Last Wednesday, however, he came home and I talked with him about changing his ways. I told him to get a job at the mill and settle down. He saw the manager and secured a position and worked the remainder of the week. I had a talk with him Friday morning and he said that he intended to do the right thing."

"Saturday he said he was going to Massillon to get his clothes and returned about 6 o'clock. I really believe that he intended to straighten up. When he returned I told him of a letter advertised for him at the post office and he said he would go and get it and come right home. He didn't come home and I went up town on business and, stopping in the Palm Garden, noticed him drinking. I didn't say a word and came home and told mother I had seen him, but didn't tell her where. We stayed up, waiting, until about 9:30 and mother went to bed. I remained up until 12 o'clock, and, leaving the door open and light burning, retired. In the morning I noticed that he had not been home.

"We were seated about the stove shortly after dinner Sunday when I heard someone staggering on the walk and saying, 'I'm here.' Clyde passed the window and I noticed that he was in an awful condition. I was seated with my back to the door through which he entered the room and mother was opposite me. As he entered he said he was here and gulped down the acid. Mother started up, and seeing her I also jumped to my feet. The bottle was knocked from his hand but not before he had nearly drained it.

"His lips turned white and I could see where he was burned. He died shortly afterward. Mother ran out and has not returned. She is nearly prostrated at the home of her brother, Henry Cochran, in Washington avenue."

A woman's love, probably jealousy, and liquor were the reasons assigned for the deed by his brother. "I didn't see what was in the letter he received Saturday night and as far as I know he destroyed all the letters in his pockets. I saw one several days ago dressed to him and signed by Mrs. Rosa Smart, of New Philadelphia, filled with endearing terms. Mrs. Smart is the woman who was also mixed up in the shooting affair.

"She and her husband formerly lived in Canton and Clyde was often at their house. He and Mrs. Smart were arrested about a month after he tried to kill himself the first time and she was ordered out of town and he was assessed \$10. I went up to p it but he said he didn't want out. He was out the next day and the Smarts and Clyde pulled out for Dresden.

"We didn't hear anything from him until January 11, when mother received a telegram saying, 'You will hear bad news tomorrow; answer immediately. Clyde.' She called him up by phone and he denied having sent

the telegram. It was our impression that some one else sent it. Ever since my brother has been in failing health.

"My brother, about two years ago, married Ella Rice, but after living together for several months they separated. A child was born but it died.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Robert Cassidy officiating. Interment will be in Westlawn.

Coroner H. A. March, having viewed the body, reported death to be a case of suicide.

### OBITUARY.

Johnson E. Clark, aged 66 years, for many years a well known traveling salesman and bookkeeper in Massillon, died at the Sandusky soldiers and sailors' home, Sunday, of general debility. Mrs. Clark died in Massillon last September and soon after her death Mr. Clark went to Sandusky. He had been in failing health for several years. Mr. Clark was born in Bradford, Pa., and came to Massillon in 1877, where he lived until a few months ago. He served in the civil war in Company E, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and later served in an Ohio regiment. He was wounded in the back at Stone's River and suffered in later years from the injury. The deceased was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Canal Fulton lodge. The body will be brought to Massillon for interment. The time of the funeral has not yet been announced.

### MRS VERONICA SEILER.

Mrs. Veronica Seiler, aged 73 years, died at the family home in Third street, Saturday afternoon of the grip. Mrs. Seiler has been in failing health one year. The deceased was born in Baden, Germany, but has been a resident of Massillon fifty-one years and was one of the early German settlers. The deceased is survived by her husband, A. Seiler and the following children: John A. Seiler and Mrs. Anna Scharver, of Massillon, and Alois Seiler Jr., of Canton, and seven grandchildren.

The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

### A "YELLOW" STORY.

General Wood Corrects Misstatements Made at Manila.

Washington, March 19.—(By Associated Press).—General Wood cabled Secretary Taft today saying that the sensational reports sent to the United States from Manila were due to a reporter who, being asked for details, supplied sensational features. He says no cable from Mindanao made any reference to killing women and children. He refers the secretary to Major Scott, now in the United States on leave, who tried for eight months to get the Moros out of that mountain without fighting.

### Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 19, e906:

| LADIES.              |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Brothers, Miss Ethel | Houston, Mrs. Grace |
| Jackson, Miss Marble | Johnson, Mrs. A. L. |
| Kirk, Mrs. L.        | Smith, Miss Estella |
| Snyder, Mrs. Nannie  | Wagner, Ida         |
|                      | Newcomb, Mrs. Annie |
| MEN.                 |                     |
| Baker, Jacob         | Bodd, Albert        |
| Evans, E. F.         | Farrall, Arvine     |
| Gies, M. C.          | Grimes, Joshua      |
| Hockthorne, John     | Ieule, Charles      |
| Madden, Wm.          | Miller, Alfred      |
| Moran, Lawrence      | Moore, Edward       |
|                      | Wall, T. P.         |

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louis A. Koons, P. M.

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For certain means, your doctor prescribed a local disease and other local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven cataract to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to 100, depending. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

### SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Passengers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F SCHWEIGER, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R. Y., 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the John Poorman farm, two miles north of Justus, one-half mile west of Camp Creek, three-quarter of a mile northeast of Goat Hill schoolhouse, on Friday, March 23. The following described property to-wit: Two horses, eight head cattle, ten head young brood ewes, seven chester white sheep, mower, cultivator, plow, harness, cream separators, cable chain, singletrees, don't let's, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12:30. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over five dollars.

ELTON L. WARSTLER.

I Had Stone in the Bladder, and my kidneys were affected. None ... taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. D. W. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that "my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy."—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

## THE TOWER OF BABEL.

History Leaves No Date by Which to Estimate Its Height.

The exact date of the building of "Nimrod's Folly," as the Chaldeans say in alluding to the Scriptural tower of Babel (the Armenians speak of it as the Tower of the Confusion of Tongues), or the height to which it penetrated the rarefied atmosphere of the oriental plains will perhaps never be known. The date of the laying of the foundation of the famous structure is usually set at 2,247 years before Christ, or in the year of the flood, 101.

The expression of the sacred historian that its top was to "reach unto heaven" is now generally set down as a strong Hebrew phrase denoting a very lofty tower, but not necessarily meaning one that would reach to the abiding place of the Lord and his hosts. Proof that this is probable may be found in several places in holy writ. The walls of the cities of Canaan are described by Moses in similar phraseology. The spires sent out by him returned and reported that the cities of that country were great and were "walled up to heaven." See Deuteronomy i, 28; ix, 1.

There is a Jewish legend in the Talmud which tells us that God did not put a stop to the building of the tower until after it had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, which is equal to nearly twelve English miles.

The sacred historians have not in a single instance left data upon which we can base a calculation of its exact height and general dimensions, and it is because of this omission that the imaginative orientals and other ancient writers have given such fabulous and extravagant traditions concerning it. Even St. Jerome alleges from the testimony of eyewitnesses who claim to have seen and examined the ruins of the skyscraping shaft that in his day (born 315 A. D.) it was over four miles high. While considering these untenable notions it may not be out of place to mention that other fanciful writers make its height range all the way from a single furlong to 5,000 miles in height. See Lawson's Bible Cyclopædia, volume 1, page 239.

### How Some Mutes Marry.

Statistics compiled by authorities on the condition of the deaf and dumb in this country present one significant fact in regard to the matrimonial affairs of that body of citizens. It is revealed therein that while many women deprived of the power of speech have been sought in marriage by men whose five senses were unimpaired by few women whose tongues were in good working order have consented to tie themselves to men who could not hear what was being said. Cynics find in these revelations matter for many caustic diatribes pertaining to the conversational and listening powers of the sexes. Whether or not these sarcastic observations contain an explanation of the comparative willingness and unwillingness of men and women to marry mutes is a question, but the fact remains.

### A Powerful Drug.

Cloves are simply the dried flower buds of a beautiful evergreen tree growing naturally on the Spice Islands. These flower buds are gathered when they have become of a bright red and are just on the point of opening. The name comes from the resemblance of the prepared spice to small nails, from the French word clou, for nail. Cloves are very heavily charged with a pungent, acrid, volatile oil, as much as 20 per cent sometimes being extracted. This oil is valuable for flavoring and scenting purposes and has a limited field in medicine, but the habit of "eating cloves," in which young folks and too often old ones indulge, is very reprehensible, as the oil is a powerful drug, becoming in many cases an insidious poison.

### The Glowworm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glowworm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida Bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glowworms which inhabit them.

### Two Odd Volumes.

The book done by a French monk who instead of writing the words cut the letters from the vellum page and formed a sort of stencil has its opposite in a Swedish translation of the four gospels, which was done in gold and silver leaf. The initial letters are cut from thin sheets of beaten gold done in delicate tracery, while the body of the text is of heavy silver. The foil is cemented to the parchment page with an adhesive which in spite of the undoubted antiquity of the book has not lost its powers. Most freak books were evidently done to perpetuate the name of the ingenious owner, but this carries absolutely no information as to its maker.

A more modern freak is the output of a Lyons silk weaving firm and is a prayer book in which the letters are woven into the silk. But one copy was made of the book, and this is in the government library at Paris.

### Satisfaction.

"Do you know that your attentions weary me?"

"Do they, indeed? I was beginning to feel that I had failed to make any impression whatever."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE JAPANESE GIRL.

She Is Gentleness Itself, With an Air of Dainty Modesty.

There were not many Japanese women at the party, which made me wonder, considering the fact that there were hundreds of men present, but perhaps the absence of the many might be explained by the uncomfortable and self-conscious air of the few who were there in most unaccustomed foreign finery. Not that they wore it so badly. Not at all. That is a fiction of the foreign woman who is pleasantly blinded to the imperfections of her own kind.

Of course there are no Japanese girls with Gibson figures of lissom grace and Fifth Avenue sturdiness of splendid freedom, but the same thing may be said of many other women in many other climes. Everybody cannot be an American girl, you know, and I declare I think the Japanese girl runs some of her European sisters a very close second in her ability to wear ungainly clothes as gracefully as possible with very limited assistance from Mother Nature. All Japanese waistlines run up in front and all Japanese girls are "pigeon-toed," but all Japanese girls are gentleness itself, and their dainty modesty serves to conceal a multitude of peculiarities.—Leslie's Weekly.

### The Hindoo Strong Man.

The Hindoos tell wonderful stories of the feats of Bhima, who was their strong man. Among the wonders credited to Bhima are the following: Pursued by a tiger, his mother when nursing Bhima let him drop. The force of the impact shattered in a thousand pieces the rock on which he had fallen, but the boy was none the worse. When he quarreled with other boys he gathered them up, ten or fifteen at a time, and plumped them into the nearest pond. His cousins hid themselves in a tall banyan to jeer at him, but he tore it from the ground without effort. He snapped his bonds like Samson, and a hungry cobra's fangs could not penetrate his skin. His triumph, however, was the defeat of Bakasura, who "consumed a cart load of food at a sitting and used palmry trees for toothbrushes."

### Serving Fish.

Fish is dainty food. Practice is needed in serving it. Lightness of touch and dexterity of management are necessary to keep the delicate flakes intact. It requires some skill to rip the skin and lay it back and sever the head and tail with neatness and dispatch. These three articles must never leave the platter. They belong to the cat. The choicest morsel of any white fish is the cheek. It is not good form to cut through a fish. Begin at the tail and throw aside the skin. Begin at the head to serve, cutting to the backbone. When the meat on that side is helped turn the fish and help the other side in the same way. If there is roe a part should be served each person. Boiling is the nicest way to cook and the easiest way to serve fish. Dress the edge of the platter with hard egg and sliced lemon, tomato and beets.

### Earliest Theater.

What was probably one of the earliest theaters built was the theater of Dionysus, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 30,000, nearly four times that of our largest amusement palace. The theater of Dionysus was erected when Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciative spectators the wonderful works of Eschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

### English Law of Arrests.

No arrests may be made in England on a Sunday except for treason, felony or a breach of the peace, and freedom from arrest at any time on civil process is a privilege enjoyed by members of the royal family and their servants, bishops, peers and peeresses and members of parliament during the sitting of parliament and forty days before and after each session.

### Evolution of the Needle.

Sewing needles of bone, stone, glass and bronze antedate all historic records, but those of iron, brass and steel are comparatively modern. Bone and glass needles have been found in Egyptian tombs that are known to be over 4,000 years old, and similar domestic instruments of bronze and copper have been found in the mounds and burial caves of Europe and America which are believed to be much older than those found with the Nile mummies. The needle first appeared in its present form in European countries in the year 1410, but the art of making them was kept a secret for upward of 150 years after the date last given. In the year 1680 they were first made in the American colonies, but at what point is a mooted question among the historians.

### Pasta's Wonderful Voice.

Mme. Pasta's voice extended from low A to D in altissimo and was one of the most remarkable illustrations ever furnished of the value of musical culture in overcoming natural blemishes. Her voice was stubborn and unmanageable, but by dint of study and indefatigable perseverance she brought it to state of perfection that was the admiration of her contemporaries. Her delight was the bravura style of ornamentation, and where the composer had not been sufficiently liberal in bestowing ornamentation on her part she invented cavatina's of her own and used them with such effect that they were generally regarded as the best part of her singing. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1815, her last in 1850.

A more modern freak is the output of a Lyons silk weaving firm and is a prayer book in which the letters are woven into the silk. But one copy was made of the book, and this is in the government library at Paris.

### Satisfaction.

"Do you know that your attentions weary me?"

"Do they, indeed? I was beginning to feel that I had failed to make any impression whatever."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## &lt;h

## IRONING CUPBOARD.

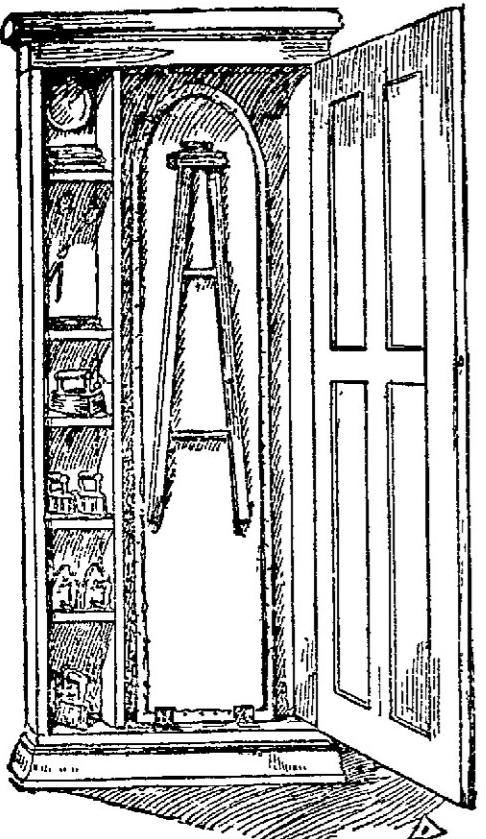
## THE WELL GROOMED WOMAN

HOW THE AMATEUR CARPENTER MAY EASILY MAKE IT.

A Handy Place For Storing Things Used In "Doing Up" Laces and Fine Linen — A Convenient Towel Horse For Pantry or Bathroom.

The amateur carpenter should not be satisfied with making only pretty and ornamental things for her house. There are innumerable articles of use which will come well within the scope of her workmanship, and for providing the same she will receive grateful thanks from the members of the household.

Here, for instance, is the sketch of an ironing cupboard, wherein can be

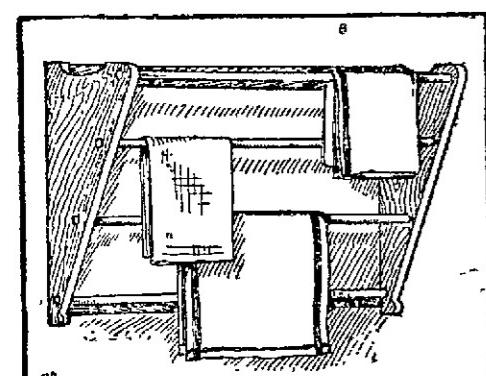


AN IRONING CUPBOARD.

stowed away all the requisites for getting up fine linen and lace. In a small establishment, where means are limited, it often falls to the lot of one member of the household to undertake the washing and pressing of many small articles of apparel, which, by reason of the delicacy of their material, would soon go to pieces if subjected to the somewhat rough treatment accorded to the general washing. Many women like to wash their fragile pieces of old lace or embroideries themselves, and these often require the application of a flatiron or of crimping irons in order to give them a smart appearance.

The little cupboard here shown could very well find a place in either a bedroom or bathroom. It is so narrow—not more than nine inches deep—that it occupies no appreciable space when placed against the wall. The door and molding can be bought ready made, and then there is only the body of the cupboard to be joined together and fitted inside with a dividing plank and several small shelves. These latter are intended for holding the irons of various sizes and other implements—such, perhaps, as a small heating stove, necessary for this fine laundry work.

Two-thirds of this cupboard must be reserved for the little ironing table, which is the most important item in the whole concern. It is provided at one end with a couple of clamps, which can be hooked into sockets fixed anywhere to the wall or to the end of a table, to keep it quite steady, while beneath the other rounded end is a trestle screwed on with a hinge, so as to enable it to be folded up when not in use. The top should be covered with a tightly stretched flannel or cloth, and then, with the addition of a tub of hot water, you are provided with the appa-



A TOWEL HORSE.

ratus for the getting up of collars and cuffs—even a shirt waist, if desirable—the whole thing put together in a most compact and convenient form, and one which would not disfigure any room.

A towel horse is another convenient piece of carpentry that is worthy of imitation. It is so exceedingly simple that it needs no explanation, but if placed in either a pantry or bathroom will be found of the greatest service for drying wet towels or cloths that are in everyday use.

## Entire Wheat Bread.

Many families fail to make the nutritious loaf made out of the entire wheat flour from ignorance. They do not know how to use the flour, says Table Talk. Entire wheat flour is really very fine and goes farther than the bolted flour—that is, a bag of the one makes more loaves of bread than the same quantity of the other. This is partly due to the different manipulation. With the entire wheat flour the dough is made very soft with gentle kneading or sometimes only stirring with the spoon. In either case the sponge must be well beaten—five minutes by the clock.

## House Drainage.

House drainage is a most imperfectly understood subject. So long as the water runs away that seems to be about the only matter with which the householder is concerned. Old drains should as far as possible be sluiced with disinfecting solutions at least once a week in cold weather and every day in hot weather or at any season of the year if there is any epidemic disease in the vicinity.

## New Ideas For Making the Hair and Complexion Pretty.

## Mark Twain Ranks Late Employee With Statesmen.

If the gods at your birth did not bestow the fairy gift of beautiful hair they were chary with their charms. There is no reason, though, for despair. This lack of generosity simply means added effort on your part to make up for their oversight. Dull hair is abhorred of Dame Fashion, whose mandate is for shining, scented locks. It requires lots of time and patience to accomplish this, but the trick can be done. First wash the hair as often as you deem necessary. Whether it be every two weeks or three depends upon the oiliness of the hair. But be sure to select a sunny day, as success depends upon the tresses being thoroughly sunned and dried. Soap jelly and plenty of water will clean the hair perfectly. Rinse nine times. A little borax in the last water is very good.

Dry the hair until every bit of moisture is out of it. Let the air blow on it if possible; if not, direct the maid to use vigorously a palm leaf fan. Avoid the "steamer" if you would have your hair shine. After the hair is washed don't put tongs on it for twenty-four hours; otherwise it will take away the gloss which has been such a labor of love to acquire. To keep the hair in good condition shampoo it twice a week by scattering a tablespoonful of finely powdered cornmeal through it and brushing with a soft brush until the meal is entirely out of the hair.

Perfuming the hair is a fad of the moment, but before scenting it be sure that the locks are perfectly clean. To perfume it pour in the hand six drops of oil of jasmine, pass the brush lightly over your palm, then brush the hair until every strand has been gone over. This will give the hair a delicious odor.

## Care of the Complexion.

The woman who wishes to keep her complexion soft and smooth will wash her face with a cleansing cream before retiring. Rub in with the tips of the fingers.

There are very few foreheads, even among the youngest women, which do not show some slight trace of wrinkles. Dust will invariably collect in these little lodging places, no matter how shallow they may be. Good creams, properly applied, will remove every trace of dirt—traces so fine indeed that the eye ordinarily does not perceive them.

What is true of the forehead is equally true of the corners of the eye, mouth, nostrils, where wrinkles or blackheads are prone to creep in almost unaware. After the entire face has been covered with cleansing cream allow it to remain on for about two minutes before removing. This is accomplished with a soft towel or piece of gauze. If used during the day a good face powder may be applied after the cream. At night, before retiring, no powder should be used after the cream.

A ROAST FOR ADDICKS.

**Delaware Politician Hears No Good of Himself and Laughs.**

J. Edward Addicks, who has been in Smyrna, Del., on a trolley deal, entered William Garner's barber shop for a shave the other morning. As Garner lathered him and began to sweep Addicks' face with the razor he talked, says a special dispatch from Smyrna to the New York Times.

"This here trolley scheme is a steal," he said. "I understand Addicks is behind it. He's fooled the people of this state long enough. It's about time to give him 23."

"That so?" responded Mr. Addicks rather uncomfortably as the razor slipped over his throat. "What's the matter with Addicks?"

"Well," responded the barber, stroking the blade and reaching for the tightly drawn throat again, "Addicks put up a forfeit of \$35,000 with the state on the first deal, and now he's trying to get it back."

"Do you mean Senator Addicks?" asked the man in the chair, still ill at ease.

"Senator the devil!" warmly replied the barber as he swept the blade over the Adam's apple. "He's all in now." Then the barber jumped back, and Mr. Addicks, with a jerk, sat up and looked about hurriedly. He got out of the chair, and as he was being helped on with his coat he said:

"I'm that devil of a Senator Addicks, I hope we part friends."

The barber dropped his razor to the floor and sat down with a bump as Mr. Addicks passed out.

## Fancies For Evening Wear.

**Large flowers used singly or smaller ones thickly disposed are in vogue just now as being newer than garlands or sprays, says the London Standard. Roses are general favorites, chiefly in dark red, pale pink or deep cream or yellow, any of these three colors forming a most happy contrast with all black, pale blue and white or cream gowns. Parma violets look also exceedingly well in conjunction with the above colors, and with pale pink, with mauve or pale green. Just as in anything relating to dress, with a little thought and taste it is easy to obtain the maximum effect out of flower decoration. For instance, flowers should in most cases be chosen preferably of a darker color than the dress they decorate. Red flowers will look better on a white frock than white flowers on a red one.**

## A Lack of Competition.

The old squire was narrating his experiences with county fairs. "You never had much to do with managing them, perhaps," he said. "Well, I have had a great deal. It takes a lot of head work, I can tell you, to think up popular features outside of the big steers, the fat hogs, the mammoth squashes, the poultry, the preserves, the lace tidiess and the agricultural horse toots to draw the crowd.

"I remember one year," he proceeded, "when we got everybody's interest excited by announcing a prize of a gold headed cane for the homeliest man in the county and a silk dress pattern for the homeliest woman. After a spirited competition the cane was awarded to Colonel Van Jessup, the landlord of the Van Jessup hotel."

"Yes, I know him," interrupted one of the listeners, "and I've seen the cane. Who got the silk dress for being the homeliest woman?"

"Nobody. There weren't any entries."

## An Ordinary Mortal.

"Engaged? Why, he seemed quite broken hearted when the other girl refused him."

"Well, he's like the average man. It wasn't long before he was looking for a consolation prize."

## Homemade Candies.

**Peanut Candy.**—Two cups of granulated sugar, a cup of molasses, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a tablespoonful of butter and a pound of nuts. Put the sugar, molasses and cream of tartar on the fire and let boil until it will make a hard but not brittle ball when dropped in cold water. Just before removing from the fire add the butter. Have the nut meats ready in a buttered pan, and pour the candy over them. When cool enough cut into squares.

**Cocanut Drops.**—Put two cupfuls of sugar and half a cupful of water together in a granite saucepan and boil without stirring until it forms a soft ball after being dropped in cold water. Add three cupfuls of freshly grated cocanut and cook a little while longer. Take from the fire and let it stand undisturbed until a dent can be formed in its surface. Add vanilla and stir until creamy. Take out about a third of it and color pink. Reheat the white mixture over hot water, stirring constantly. Drop on paraffin paper, giving it a cone shape. At the apex of each cone put a little of the red candy.

## Save Your Soap Scraps.

Odds and ends of soap accumulate in every household and are generally thrown away. To utilize them take a piece of stout flannel about six inches square; bring two of the edges, also one of the ends, together and sew strongly with worsted. You have then a long bag six inches by three inches, open at one end. Into this from time to time put all scraps of toilet or kitchen soap. Fold the open top down and you have a square pad. The bag will be found most useful for greasy hands.

## TRIBUTE TO A SERVANT.

**Mark Twain Ranks Late Employee With Statesmen.**

Samuel L. Clemens, the famous humorist, who recently attended the funeral of his old servant, Patrick McAleer, at Hartford, Conn., paid the following tribute to his former employee:

"I have never known a finer human being than Patrick McAleer, and I never knew him to be in error but once in my life. That was when in talking with another of my servants he said he had been in my employ for thirty-five years.

"Thirty-five years he said it was, but in reality it was ten years less. In making his calculation Patrick counted in the ten years we spent abroad without him. He seemed to feel that it was his fault that we went away and that our absence ought not to count in reckoning up his term of service.

"In all the time he was with Mrs. Clemens and myself he never ran out of anything. I have had other servants who would say, 'Mr. Clemens, I forgot, and there isn't a cigar in the house,' but that never happened with Patrick McAleer, for he never forgot anything, and I never had to give him an order.

"He was just the age of Mrs. Clemens, and he entered my employ the day before I was married. He was as full of life as a watch spring, and he knew everything there was to know about his business. His life ought to rank with that of great soldiers, statesmen and chief justices, for they were no more proficient in their professions than he was in his.

"He was with me last summer in Dublin, N. H., and it did not seem to me that he was a day older than he was when he first entered my employ. His hair was just as black as it ever was, and he was just as efficient. I did not give him an order during the summer, and he did not need one. He knew just what I wanted. I shall never find a man more faithful, loyal and honest than he was."

Mr. Clemens sent a large floral wreath to the McAleer home.

## FACTS ABOUT MUSK.

**How the Strong Perfume Is Obtained and Its Various Uses.**

Although pure musk is not usually relished by the delicate olfactories of persons with cultivated sensibilities, there is no odor so extensively used in the compounding of perfumes. It is obtained from the musk deer, which inhabits the mountain ranges of Tibet.

This animal is smaller than the deer of this country, being about the size of a calf. It is of a dark gray color and has no horns. The odor for which it is valuable is a fluid secretion in a sac on the underside of its body.

This is exposed to the air and when dry is sent to the market. When first obtained it is about the consistency of honey and has a bitter, pungent taste. It is used as a medicine, but has more value as a perfume. On account of the persistency with which musk retains its odor it is used as the groundwork for other perfumes which are more volatile. It is said that a single grain of musk will perfume a room for twenty years.

So strong is it that it has been estimated that 3,000 parts of a substance in itself devoid of odor will become permeated with the scent with one part of musk. It is in consequence very valuable, and as it is difficult to procure on account of the almost inaccessible haunts of the musk deer it is quite expensive. Chemists have long endeavored to procure an artificial musk, but they have not as yet been successful.

## THE HANDKERCHIEF.

**It Had Its Origin In Venice In the Sixteenth Century.**

About the year 1540 an unknown Venetian lady first conceived the happy idea of carrying a "fazzoletto," and it was not long before her example was widely followed throughout Italy. The handkerchief then crossed the Alps into France, where its use was immediately adopted by the lords and ladies of Henry II's court.

The handkerchief of that period was an article of the greatest luxury. It was made of the most costly fabrics and was ornamented with the rarest embroideries. In the reign of Henry III, it began to be perfumed and received the name of "mouchoir de Venise." It was not until 1580 that the handkerchief made its way into Germany, and then its use was long confined to princes and persons of great wealth. It was made the object of sumptuary laws, and an edict published at Dresden in 1585 forbade its use by the people at large.

Slowly, but surely, however, the vulgarization of the pocket handkerchief has been accomplished, and today even the humblest is superior in one important respect to Petrarch and Laura, Dante and Beatrice, who, it is somewhat painful to think, lived in a pre-handkerchief age.—London Standard.

## Ether and Matter.

The densest matter is more or less porous. Gold will absorb mercury as a lump of sugar will absorb water, showing there must be interstices or interatomic spaces in it, but the ether shows no such property. If a drop of water could be magnified sufficiently one would ultimately see the different atoms of hydrogen and oxygen that constitute the molecules of water. If a small volume of ether could be thus magnified the indications are that the ultimate part would look like the first, which is the same as saying that it is not made up of discrete particles, but fills space completely. This is expressed by saying that the ether is a continuous medium and is hence incomparable with matter.

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"I'm that devil of a Senator Addicks, I hope we part friends."

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## Scarlet Fever.

An English physician declares that it is better to keep scarlet fever patients at home, where the germs die out gradually in the fresh air, than to send them to a hospital, where they are in the midst of dozens of other cases in all stages of the disease. On their return to school the germs are called into activity by the foul air in the room, and the disease is spread to others by coughing, etc.

## No Show.

Magistrate—How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night?

Prisoner—By your honor, the other time you reproached me for stealing in broad daylight. Ain't I to be allowed to work at all?"

How Icelanders Take Snuff.

A peculiarity concerning the use of snuff in Iceland may be of interest. The snuff is made into bars after the manner of plug tobacco and is sold in that shape to the natives, nearly all of whom are addicted to its use and prefer it thus prepared. The Icelandic allows the nail on the right hand thumb to grow long for the purpose and when using the snuff scratches it off the bar with his nail on the back of his left hand and applies it to his nose.

## Through Thick and Thin.

If monarchs have often permitted themselves the indulgence of making puns the fact has not been recorded in the pages of history. One pun, however, is assigned to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

It is said that on the occasion of a court ball he was standing near the middle of the dance hall in conversation with an exceedingly thin ambassador. In the haste and excitement of a fiery galop a lieutenant of the hussars danced, with his partner, between the monarch and the person whom he was addressing, and then, seeing what he had done, he began to stammer abject apologies and explanations.

"Oh, that was nothing," replied the king, with a hearty laugh. "A hussar must go without fear through thick and thin."

A whimsical glance from his own portly figure to that of the slender ambassador accompanied this answer, and the hussar felt himself not only pardoned, but invited to share in the king's laugh.

## Prescription by a Rival.

Florence—I should like to do something that would make him miserable for life. Mabel—Then why don't you marry him?

THE MAN ON FOOT.

In Stamboul He Has No Rights as Against the Horseman.

One of the peculiarities in Stamboul is the insolent demeanor of the horseman to the footman. Many times daily

you will see some rascal of a cabman trying to drive down a well dressed man on the street. The drivers rarely

take the trouble to shout as they approach pedestrians. I was often filled with wonder at observing the meekness with which well dressed Turks on foot submitted to such treatment from shabby Turks on carriage boxes. Even when no injury was done to such a pedestrian, he was often bespattered with mud. Stamboul must be an unpleasant place in which to live. Were cabmen in our country to treat pedestrians so recklessly there would be many cases of assault and battery, and I think some mortality among the Jehus.

One day I saw a uniformed Turk picking his way across the street, using his saber as a walking stick. A carriage suddenly dashed down on him, and its driver, after nearly running over him, hurled at him a volley of what sounded like choice Turkish abuse. The uniformed Turk retorted not. He scraped the mud off his uniform, stuck his saber under his arm and waded ash

## THE INDEPENDENT.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906

We have sent missionaries to Japan to teach the people the meaning of Christianity. Now would be a good time to send substantial relief to the starving people of northern Japan and teach them that we make some effort ourselves to demonstrate the spirit of what we preach.

Folks are turning over in their analytical minds the recent gathering of socialists and "investigators of socialism," at the country home of J. G. Stokes, in Connecticut. One who is aware of the financial standing of all present is quoted as saying: "There wasn't one in the bunch whose yearly income does not range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year. It is contended by some that socialism is but another name for communism, which calls for a sharing with all conscientious followers of the fruits of toil. Do the swallowtail socialists who attended Mr. Stoke's seance share their incomes and accumulated wealth with the wretchedly poor socialists of Paterson and Chicago?"

In explaining to the House of Representatives the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill recently, Mr. Littauer made the following illuminative declarations:

"I make bold to say that if the conduct of our service could be the same as that which obtains in the great manufacturing and trading concerns of the country, in the railroads, such as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania railroad companies, that the service of the government could be conducted by three-fourths of the force now employed and at practically little more than half its cost. Our salaries are higher, our hours of work are less, our leaves of absence with pay are longer, our holidays are more frequent, but the relative productive gait at which our clerks work is decidedly lower, with the result that the wide-open doors of our public service, barred only by an examination for competency, are always crammed jam full with numerous applicants. Once inside the doors, safely within the public service, those not blessed with more than the usual ambition or independence remain until death makes a vacancy in their positions. Under the operation of civil service regulations, with its wide-open door at the entrance, there is no other outlet, except by resignation, than a door wide enough to let a coffin through."

The general history of state making is an interesting study these days. When the futures of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico have been definitely settled, Alaska will be our only remaining continental territory. Senator Nelson prophesies the entire division of Alaska into three states. Should the great northwestern territory be divided into two commonwealths it would bring the number of states to an even fifty. According to some interesting historical reminiscences in the New York World, the admission of Michigan in 1837 doubled the number of states from the original thirteen. North Dakota, admitted in 1889, became the thirty-ninth state—the "three times thirteen"—by its alphabetical precedence over South Dakota, its twin sister. Colorado, the centennial state, was No. 38 on the list. In the hundred years we had marched bravely. Eight of the forty-five states of today have not been changed in areas since their organization as territories. These are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, Tennessee and Wyoming. Of the original thirteen, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina have been changed only by slight boundary modifications. There have been many romances in state making and some struggles at arms. Interesting chapters of history pertain to the independent governments that have been absorbed into the Union. Such were the Commonwealth of Watauga, in the basin of the Tennessee; the Commonwealth of Transylvania, whose ground is now in eastern Kentucky; Franklin, in western North Carolina; the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Vermont. There was not room for these and manifest destiny.

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## DISSOLUTION SALE!

Once it was said "That all roads lead to Rome"--But for the next ten days all money-saving roads lead to

## Bloomberg's Dissolution Sale!

On account of the retirement of Mr. Jno. J. Swartz, Mr. H. E. Smith and Mr. James Carmen, all of Columbus, O., from the H. A. Bloomberg Co., we are compelled to sacrifice a \$65,000 stock of Clothing and Shoes in Massillon; a \$41,587.00 stock in Orrville; a \$35,000.00 stock in Canton; and a \$22,341.00 stock in Newark, in order to dissolve the present partnership and to settle up the affairs of the old firm. To save time and expense we will sell any one or all of the above stocks in bulk, together with our good will, having done the leading Clothing and Shoe business in the above mentioned places. If it cannot be sold in bulk, here's a Big Bonanza for the people, "A Bloody Charge on Prices," and no juggling of the truth. Every dollar of the stock, brand new this season; every dollar of it from first class manufacturers, and it all must go to the public in one Stupendous Sacrifice of Values.

Dissolution Sale Opens Wednesday Morning, March 21st.

A Sale That Will Make All Other Sales Conspicuously Insignificant.

From 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. every morning, Men's 15c Suspenders..... 4C From 2 p. m. to 3 p. m., Men's and Boys' Red, White or Blue Handkerchiefs (3 to a customer)..... 1C

## Wounded and Cut.

All Our Prices on Children's Clothing.

Children's 25c Knee Pants, now..... 12c

Children's Wool Vestee Suits, in sizes 4, 5 and 6. all new colors and patterns, \$2.00 suits. Sale Price..... 89c

Children's Buster Brown Suits, Russian Blouse in fine all wool material, all \$8.00 and \$10.00 values. Sale Price..... \$3.89

Children's \$3.50 Overcoats.

Double breasted with brass buttons, extra long. Sale Price..... \$1.79

Boys' \$5.00 Suits.

Knee Pant Suits, ages 8 to 16, in fine all wool goods. Sale Price..... \$2.29

Children's \$5.00 Overcoats.

In Kerseys, Cheviots and Meltons, two rows of brass buttons, with belt and arm trimmings. Sale Price..... \$2.50

Boys' 25c Caps.

All Wool Caps, fancy or plain with slide band. Reduced to..... 11c

MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTALOONS.

Men's \$2.00 Corduroy Pants, all sizes, Reduced to..... \$1.19

Men's \$2.00 Cassimere and Tweed Pants in stripes and checks. Sale Prices..... \$1.17

Boys' \$1.39 School Pants in fancy colors and stripes. Sale Price..... 88c

Big Boys' \$2 Corduroy Pants in drab colors, strongly made. Sale Price..... \$1.19

Men's fine Dress Trousers in Worsted, fancy Scotch, cut right and made to sell at \$5. Sale Price..... \$3.22

Men's \$1.00 the Suit—Fleeced Underwear, extra heavy, reduced to..... 33c

Unlimited choice of hundreds of Stiff or Soft Men's Hats, none less than \$2 in value, reduced to..... 69c

Men's Hats, none less than \$2 in value, reduced to..... 69c

\$1.00 Shirts for 50c—Men's soft front \$1 Shirts, all colors and sizes, reduced to..... 50c

\$1.00 Underwear 79c—Men's all wool red flannel Shirts or Drawers, all goods reduced to..... 79c

50c Sweaters 35c—Boys' Red and Blue Sweaters, now..... 35c

10c Canvas Gloves—extra large size, also boys' size..... 4c

Men's 80c Dress Shirts in fine madras and percales, all sizes, reduced to..... 25c

5,000 Pairs Suspenders—silk clocked 5c and worth 25c, reduced to..... 5c

Men's Woolen Sox in grey and blue mixtures, reduced to..... 11c

80c Men's Caps 25c—Men's heavy Wool Caps with slide bands, the 50c sort, now..... 25c

Men's 50c Work Shirts 38c—Men's heavy blue and white Polka Dot Work Shirts, for this sale..... 38c

\$2.00 Mackintoshes \$1.19—Men's English Mackintoshes, double texture coats, stitched and cemented seams, reduced to..... \$1.19

## WILL YOU INVESTIGATE?

Men's All Wool Business Suits.

In neat checks, plaids and mixtures, with heavy linings, priced elsewhere at \$3.59 \$8.00. Sale price.....

Men's Swell Spring weight Suits.

In the popular Scotch effects, all styles in popular green and gray effects, hand padded and positive worth \$12. Price..... \$6.66

Men's High Class Custom Made Suits.

Made from finest domestics and imported fabrics, this season's latest effects, double or single breasted coats, the kind your tailor would ask \$25 for. Sale price..... \$11.11

## Give Away Prices

On Men's and Young Men's

OVERCOATS.

Men's Reliable Heavy Weight Overcoats.

In all weights and colors, in German and English Beavers and silver gray Oxfords, \$9 coats elsewhere. Sale price..... \$3.29

Young Men's Stylish Overcoats.

In great variety of fancy plaids, Oxfords or blacks and fizzes, in the long, loose fitting, with or without belt coats that sell at \$15.00. Sale price..... \$9.59

Boys' Heavy weight Covert Overcoats.

\$10.00 Overcoats, in light and brown colors, sizes 18 to 20. Sale price..... \$4.29

Prices that Make Us Famous.

Ladies' fancy colored 25c Golf Gloves reduced to..... 15c

Ladies' fast black seamless fleece lined Stockings, 15c sort reduced to..... 8c

Ladies' heavy fleeced derby ribbed Shirts and Drawers, regular 39c grade, reduced to..... 21c

Children's fleece lined ribbed Underwear, Shirts or Pant..... 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c

Children's 25c Union Suits Underwear, fleece lined, reduced to..... 18c

Children's heavy fleece lined fast black stockings, down to..... 7c

Ladies' all Wool Fascinators, in black or colors, 50c grade, reduced to..... 21c

American silk Fascinators, in pink, blue or white, fancy trim border, value up to \$1, now..... 39c

Ladies' 25c Vests or Pants, fleece lined, sizes 4 and 5, reduced to..... 13c

## Dissolution Sale of Shoes

Ladies' Kid Skin, patent tip, extended soles, worth \$2.00. Sale Price..... \$1.09

Boys' Wax Calfskin Shoes, the regular \$1.75 sort, Assignee's Price..... \$1.20

Mishawaka "Ball Band" Felts and Overs, \$2.75 everywhere. Here..... \$1.69

"Ball Band" Rubber Boots, the best in the world, regular price \$3.50. Here..... \$3.09

Ladies' Ideal Kid, lace or button, made to sell at \$3.50. Sale Price..... \$2.25

Ladies' Patent Colt or Ideal Kid, well worth \$3. Sale Price..... \$1.78

Soft Sole Baby Shoes, in all colors, they say they are cheap at 45c. Sale Price..... 21c

Ladies' Buckle Artics, worth 90c at..... 63c

Men's First Quality Artics, worth \$1.50 at..... 95c

Men's 75c Rubbers, dress quality at..... 95c

Children's Lace Vici Kid Patent Tip, 50c Shoe. Sale Price..... 29c

Men's Satin Calf Dress Shoes, worth \$1.50 Assignee's Price..... \$1.17

Children's First Quality Rubbers, sizes 4 to 8, worth 45c. Sale Price..... 19c

Men's Vici Kid Bluchers and Bals, strictly dress shoes, worth \$3. Sale Price..... \$1.89

Men's Patent Bluchers all sizes, and sold at \$3. Sale Price..... \$1.98

Boys' Fine Calf or Vici Kid Dress Shoes, the \$2.25 grade. Sale Price..... \$1.23

Ladies' Croquet Candee Rubbers, worth 75c. Sale Price..... 49c

Ladies' Felt Top Leather Shoes, warm lined, \$1.89 \$1.50 sort, Assignee's Price..... 89c

25c For Ladies' 50c Gloves—Ladies' fancy colored Golf Gloves, 50c grade, reduced to..... 25c

Initial Handkerchiefs—Any letter you want, fine Japonette Kerchiefs, regular 25c kind, now..... 9c

\$1 Jersey Coats, 69c—Men's heavy Jersey Coats, we sold them for \$2, reduced to..... 69c

75c Lined Kid Gloves, 50c

Men's fine Kid Gloves, now..... 39c

70c Underwear 43c—Men's Medicated Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, ten colors to select from, reduced to..... 43c

75c Union Suits Underwear—Boys' 75c Fleece Lined Union Suits, reduced to..... 39c

10c For 25c Undershirts—Boys' natural wool mixed Undershirts, reduced to..... 10c

50c Boys' Shirts 25c—Fancy Percale Shirts, some with collars and cuffs to match, all 50c goods, reduced to..... 25c

45c Shirts 25c—Boys' black extra lustre sateen Shirts, collars attached, down to..... 25c

\$1.50 Duck Coats 89c—Men's blanket and slicker lined \$1.50 Duck Coats, reduced to..... 89c

FOR ONE WEEK!

Men's Overalls with or without aprons, way down to..... 37c

Railroad Fare Free. Money back in a jiffy if you are not satisfied.

THE H. A. BLOOMBERG CO.  
14 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.





# THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY

## "HIS HIGH MIGHTINESS."

One of the Titles Proposed For the First President.

One of the embarrassments of the new office of president was in regard to title—how the chief magistrate of the United States should be addressed. The subject had occupied the attention of congress, and a joint committee from the two houses had been unable to agree. The newspapers had taken the matter up and discussed it freely. With some "his excellency" was thought the proper paper, others wished a longer and higher sounding title, and not a few favored the appellation given to rulers in Holland—"high mightiness." It was finally decided to the satisfaction of all parties that Washington should be called simply the president of the United States.

While these controversies were at white heat Speaker Muhlenburg was one day at a dinner given in honor of Washington and was asked by the president elect what he thought of the title of "high mightiness."

"Why, general!" replied Muhlenburg, laughing, "if we were certain that the office would always be held by men as large as yourself or my friend Wynnkoop (a large sized gentleman from Pennsylvania sitting at the table) it would be appropriate enough, but if by chance a president as small as my opposite neighbor should be elected it would become ridiculous." — Washington Post.

### A Fatal Run.

According to John Stow, chronicler and antiquary, about 1500, who wrote and published "Summary of English Chronicles," Sir William Collingwood was executed in 1484 for writing the following political squib, in a manner which, in his day, was considered most excellent wit:

The rat, the cat and Lovel the dog  
Rule all England under the Hog.

This was during the reign of Richard III, at a time when the chief agents of his evil schemes were Catesby, Ratcliff and Lovel. Lovel was then a common name for a dog and as a white bear was displayed on the king's escutcheon the reference to a "hog" was obvious and so offensive that it brought about the writer's death.

### The Cent Is Not Small.

With the exception of the English penny, the cent is the largest minimum unit of money in the civilized world. Roughly speaking, our cent is worth 2 kopecks, 2 cents Mexican, Chinese and East Indian, 2 atts or milliemes. It is two and a half times larger than the cent of the Netherlands or the kreutzer. There are 4 pies, ore, or pfennige to the cent or 5 bani, centesimi, lepta, heller, pennia, centimes or stotinki. A cent is worth 10 paras Turkish or 10 Japanese rin, 11 cash Chinese or 50 paras Servian. What the trolley car conductors of Servia say when tendered a five cent fare in paras would probably not be fit to print.

### Strange Taste In Eating.

Many strange dishes were eaten by Dean Buckland, the English clergyman and geologist. At his dinner parties, which were attended by leaders of science and literature, the menus were often of a most eccentric character. On one occasion pickled horse tongue was greatly relished by the guests until they were told what they had eaten. Alligator was served up as a rare delicacy and puppies occasionally and mice frequently. At other times hedgehogs, tortoises, potted ostrich and sometimes rats, frogs and snails were prepared for the delectation of favored guests. Henry Labouchere said that the dean swallowed the mummified remains of the heart of Louis XIV. of France.

### Thackeray's Apology.

Thackeray once wrote in a note to a friend, alluding to an incident occasioned by one of his articles in Punch: "I thought over the confounded matter in the railroad and wrote instantly on arriving here a letter of contrition and apology to Henry Taylor for having made what I see now was a flippant and offensive allusion to Mrs. Taylor. I am glad I have done it. I am glad that so many people whom I have been thinking bigoted and unfair and unjust toward me have been right and that I have been wrong, and my mind is an immense deal easier."

### The Minister's Response.

A well known minister of a kirk in Glasgow was one day passing along the High street when he was accosted by a crowd of street gamins, one of whom said mischievously, but with becoming gravity, "D'y'e ken, minister, the de'il is dead?" The minister made no immediate response, but on the whole crew reiterating the cry, "The de'il's dead! The de'il's dead!" he turned and, raising his outstretched hands, as if to pronounce a blessing, reported, "Ach, ye pur leetle faithless bairns!"

### A Bold, Bad Man.

The phrase, "A bold, bad man," now worn threadbare and comic, belongs to Spenser, who applied it to the Archimago of "The Faerie Queene" (I, 1, 37): A bold, bad man that dared to call by name Great Gorgon, prince of darkness and dead night.

### Self Denial.

The key to success in any department of life is self denial. Idleness, laziness, wastefulness, come from lack of it, while industry, promptitude, economy, thrift and a successful career are the result of it.

Free will is not the liberty to do whatever one likes, but the power of doing whatever one sees ought to be done, even in the face of otherwise overwhelming impulse. There lies freedom indeed.

### Curran in the Coffee House.

John Philpot Curran, the famous Irish lawyer, ranks among the wittiest men the Emerald Isle has ever produced. His wit, however, was sometimes turned against himself by the intended victim, the following story, taken from the volume of biographical reminiscences entitled "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle," furnishing an amusing example of how Curran was once outdone:

A brisk young widow in some part of Ireland used to preside at the table of a coffeehouse patronized by Curran. Her name was Honor, and one day there was some disputed charge.

Curran slyly winked at the friend who happened to be dining with him and proposed "honor and honesty."

"By all means," added the widow briskly, holding her glass to be filled, "let us drink to Mr. Curran's absent friends."

### A Wonderful Ride.

The most wonderful straightaway ride ever made by man was the gallop of Francis Xavier Aubrey, ci-devant Canadian voyageur and a famous pony express rider, from Santa Fe, N. M., to Independence, Mo., in 1853—800 miles in five days and thirteen hours. In 1852 he had covered the same distance in a little over eight days, and his record was on the wager of \$1,000 that he "could do it in an even eight." In the whole distance he did not stop to rest, and he changed horses only with every 100 or 200 miles. He was a stocky French Canadian, light hearted, genial, adventurous and absolutely fearless. For some time he was an overland freighter, and he also made the enormously difficult and dangerous drive of a flock of sheep from New Mexico to California across the deserts of the Colorado. He was killed in San Fe.—McClure's Magazine.

### There Was No Answer.

Some years ago a question was under discussion in parliament as to the need of having county court judges in Wales who could speak the Welsh language. Some of the English members contended that there was not the slightest necessity for it. An English speaking judge would in all cases do exactly as well as a native, they said. Mr. Abraham, a Welsh member, hearing this, at once sprang to his feet.

"Very well," said he, "let us consider the matter. Here we are in the county courthouse at Ynysmaengwyn. I'm the plaintiff. The attorney general is the county court judge. He, in the course of the case, asks me if I am prepared to swear that the boots delivered to the defendant, for the price of which I sue, were rights and lefts, or both lefts, as the defendant alleges."

"That is a delicate question which I, with my partial knowledge of English, do not trust myself to answer except in my native tongue. Therefore I say:

"Cymmer daubwch, ar gwastad clawdd iauel twch; pen-dre pistyll dwch dwy hafodol lech wedd Yspytty?

"Now," he thundered, while the house held its breath and a cloud of embarrassment stole over the face of the disturbed but very attentive attorney general, "what does the honorable and learned gentleman say to that?"

The honorable and learned gentleman had no further objection to make.

### Early Autograph Hunters.

A certain Atossa in early Roman days seems to have been the mother of autograph collectors. Cicero had a collection, which must have been a fine one, for he speaks of it with particular pride. The fever, even in those far back days, was contagious. Pliny speaks of Pompeius Secundus, at whose house he had seen autographs of Cicero, Augustus, Virgil and the Gracchi, and his own collection was

valued at \$15,000 of our money. Then

came the rush of barbarians, and we

do not again meet with the collector

until the beginning of the sixteenth

century, when he reappears in the per-

son of a Bohemian square, who kept a

book to record his exploits in the chase

and enriched it with the signatures of

his great hunter friends.

### An Odd Bird's Nest.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

### Chants According to Order.

Bill Handy of Marblehead, an ardent Republican during the antislavery agitation, caught fish and sold clams for livelihood. One of his customers, a strong Democrat, ordered some clams and told him to be sure and cut off the "black abolition heads." When he delivered them he said, "Mr. Brown, here are your clams; real Democrats—all bodies and no heads!"—Boston Herald.

### Possible Explanation.

An old hen was pecking at some stray carpet tacks in the back yard.

"Now, what do you suppose that fool hen is eating those tacks for?" said Homer.

"Perhaps," rejoined his better half, "she is going to lay a carpet"—Chicago News.

### Courtesies.

Cabby—I'd a beard I'd yours once, but when I found what it made me look like I got it cut off. Bussy—An' I'd a face like yours once, an' when I found I couldn't get it cut off I grew a beard.—Punch.

It is impossible to found a lasting power upon injustice and treachery.—Demosthenes.

## WHY THE CONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION AMENDMENT SHOULD BE ADOPTED AS PROPOSED BY OHIO STATE BOARD OF COMMERCE

To the People of Ohio:

In conformity with the requirements of your state constitution your taxation system is based upon a general property tax.

How the General Property Tax is Regarded by Those Best Qualified to Speak With Authority.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of the Columbia University says:

"Practically, the general property tax as actually administered today is beyond all peradventure the worst tax known in the civilized world. It was the first crude attempt to obtain a semblance of equity, and measurably succeeded in primitive commun-

ties. But as soon as modern conditions appeared the practice engendered such misery that it was completely abolished in every country but the United States."

Lawson Purdy, secretary New York Tax Reform Association, says:

"I contend that no law providing for the taxation of all property at its true valuation and by a uniform rate can be equitably administered, or can be administered with even such decent approach to equity as the employment of human agents permits in the case of laws based on true principles and intelligently framed."

The Ohio Tax Commission of 1893, appointed by Governor William McKinley, in describing the practical effect of the general property tax as administered in Ohio, says:

"The system as it is actually administered results in debauching the moral sense. It is a school of perjury. It sends large amounts of property into hiding. It drives capital in large quantities from the state. Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various classes in the community; upon the farmer in the country, all of whose property is taxed because it is tangible; upon the man who is scrupulously honest, and upon the guardians, executors and trustees whose accounts are matters of public record."

How You Attempt to Enforce the Law.

You have the most efficient and minute scheme of assessing all classes of property which has been devised in any state. Every citizen is bound under oath to make a complete return of his property in detail. If he declines to make the statement required by law, a penalty of 50 per cent is added. In addition to this, you have enacted and enforced a tax inquisition law which gives the county commissioners power to make contracts with persons who may give information which will result in placing personal property on the assessment roll.

Under the act passed in 1885, applicable to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, the amount authorized to be paid to informers was 25 per cent.

Under a general law, passed in 1888, applicable to the entire state, the amount authorized to be paid was 20 per cent of the amount recovered.

Failure of the Law.

How have you succeeded in your attempt to tax all property at its true value in money at a uniform rate?

What is the actual result of your attempt, by means of the tax inquisition law, to place all personal property on the assessment roll?

The following tables will show you:

Tables from Auditor of State's Report Showing Taxation of Money, Credits and Personal Property in Ohio.

Value of All Money in Possession or on Deposit Subject to Order.

Years. Cuyahoga Hamilton Entire County. County. State.

1864 .... \$1,424,036 \$6,523,508 \$47,811,311

1885 .... 1,440,395 2,208,387 34,271,128

1888 .... 1,571,241 1,707,908 53,656,550

1904 .... 2,060,168 1,223,068 61,425,131

Value of All Credits After Deducting Bona Fide Debts.

Years. Cuyahoga Hamilton Entire County. County. State.

1864 .... \$1,180,322 \$4,842,272 \$5,951,022

1885 .... 3,472,213 5,129,163 107,636,654

1888 .... 1,811,925 6,822,244 111,885,244

1904 .... 2,161,320 1,767,115 662,739,148

Value of Personal Property.

Years. Cuyahoga Hamilton Entire County. County. State.

1864 .... \$13,504,399 \$55,535,739 \$351,198,016

1885 .... 29,597,480 51,584,836 509,913,936

1888 .... 32,558,600 61,500,000 531,994,601

1904 .... 60,211,225 64,684,410 662,739,148

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# THE NEWSBOYS HAD A MEETING

John E. Gunckel, of Toledo,  
Delivered an Address.

## THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION

Honesty in Every Line of Business is the Aim of the Organizers of the Order—Many Parents at the Meeting.

"I came to talk to the future men of Massillon," said John E. Gunckel, at the Armory, Monday evening, when he stepped to the front of the stage to give an address in the interest of the Independent Newsboys' Association. "I mean every word I say and twenty years from now you will find the present newsboys forging ahead of any other body of men, no matter whether they be high school graduates or college graduates. This battling age needs men of push, who know the hard sides of life, and I have staked my reputation on the newsboys of the United States."

Before Mr. Gunckel gave his address the meeting had been called to order by Manager G. C. Haverstick, of the Independent Company. The high school girls' glee club sang two selections under the direction of Miss Brosnan, musical instructor in the schools. The club showed exceptional ability and was vigorously encouraged by the hundred newsboys and others that nearly filled the Armory.

Superintendent O. L. Cronebaugh, of the public schools, gave a short address in which he pictured to the boys two widely distinct classes of men and institutions in the world. He dwelt upon the theme that there are men who will work for right and honesty, while there is another class that desires to use its fellow men for selfish ends. Illustrations were given to make the point plain. Mr. Cronebaugh closed with a plea that the newsboys live up to the solemn pledge they have taken in becoming members of the national association.

Mr. Gunckel told of the many years he has given to the newsboys' work. Twenty years ago he met six little newsboys on the streets of Toledo, each vying with one another in selling their papers and using all kinds of means, fair and unfair, to carry out their ends. Mr. Gunckel was a railroad man at the time and continues to be so at present, being in the employ of the New York Central lines on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern division, running between Toledo and Cleveland. The actions of the boys attracted his attention and the next day he took these boys into an office and had a talk with them about forming an organization in Toledo for their benefit. The boys liked the idea and within twenty-four hours the organization was perfected by the election of a set of officers. Every member of the organization was an officer at that time.

Mr. Gunckel continued his railroad work and gave his spare time to the newsboys. At present he has an organization of 4,008 in Toledo alone, holds Sunday afternoon meetings, which are addressed by the clergy, prominent business men and all the prominent actors that visit that city. Last Sunday afternoon four hundred persons were turned away from the largest theater in the city. The organization has attracted the attention of prominent men in all avocations. When prominent men from a distance visit Toledo they consider it a privilege to meet "Gunk" and his boys.

Mr. Gunckel now has an office in one of the large hotels and there meets his boys every day. The company for which he works has included the newsboys' work in his regular duties with the instructions that the newsboys must come first and if he cannot attend to his railroad duties others will take care of that part of his work, and his pay remains the same from the company whether he works for them or not.

There is no expense to the association as far as the boys are concerned. Mr. Gunckel has written books and used the proceeds from their sale to buy the badges seen on the coats of the newsboys in many cities, such as are worn by the Independent Association members. Mr. Gunckel has often received assistance from philanthropic men, and only on Monday a person walked into his office in Toledo and left a check for \$1,000, saying that the newsboys might need to build a home and that would be a start for a fund.

"Say, Gunk," said a Toledo boy a few days ago, "may I have permission to lick another boy?"

"Are you certain he deserves a licking?" asked Mr. Gunckel.

"On my honor, he needs it," replied the boy.

"All right, give him a good one," replied Mr. Gunckel.

"Well! I have already licked him."

and he will be in here in a minute," replied the boy.

In a moment in trudged a half dozen boys to pour their tales into "Gunk's" ears. The boy who had been trounced did not care to speak, when the boy who had administered the chastisement spoke up and said:

"Look here, you rascal. Didn't you swear at a lady because she did not buy a paper? Well! I heard you and that is why I licked you." Then turning to Mr. Gunckel he said: "Do you suppose I was going to let that one boy disgrace the whole organization? Not on your life, 'Gunk,' while Redtop is able to handle his mitts and fight for old Gunk."

This story and many others were told by Mr. Gunckel, who explained that everyone in Toledo knows him as "Gunk." That is his only name to over four thousand newsboys, and even business men, when calling him up over the telephone, call him by the name given him by the newsboys.

He narrated instances of preferment given to newsboys since he began the organization. Some now hold positions of two thousand dollars a year. Others are rapidly reaching high places in business.

"My newsboys must give a pledge not to cheat, swear, tell lies, smoke cigarettes, in other words to be little gentlemen," said Mr. Gunckel. "Did you ever see a dozen boys, each trying to sell a paper, all rush for a lady with outstretched arms, hoping to be the lucky salesman, and after one little shaver had been the lucky boy, lift their hats as the lady walked to a car? Well, I have and you can see it any day in Toledo."

The Independent Newsboys' Association was formed a few weeks ago under the direction of Mr. Gunckel. Monday night was the fit opportunity he had of meeting the boys and parents and making a formal address. He spoke for nearly an hour and when he wished all a good night the boys wanted him to talk more. He promised them to return some time if his life was spared.

The Rev. E. J. Craft and the Rev.

H. W. Dewey spoke briefly to the boys after Mr. Gunckel had finished.

The Independent Association has adopted a yell, which is fashioned to conform to their motto "Honesty." The yell is:

Hark! Hark! what we say,  
We are the boys of the N. N. A.  
Chick a lie a, Chick lie a,  
Chow, Chow, Chow,  
Boom a nick a, boom a nick a,  
Bow wow, wow;  
Who, who, who are we,  
We are the boys of honesty.

### CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

#### Teachers Who Successfully Passed March Examination.

The following applicants succeeded in passing the Stark county teachers' examination held the first Saturday in March, and have been granted certificates:

One year certificates—Louis Bair, Wilmet; Roy Crawford, Minerva; L. F. Dice, Strasburg; Claude D. Hamilton, Louisville; L. B. Harris, Massillon; Edward L. Hoover, Maximo; A. F. Kanage, Wilmet; Gilbert R. Marsh,

Myersville; Cullen W. Meyer, Navarre; J. S. Muckley, Waynesburg; David Broderick, Navarre; Carl E. Royer, Marlboro; Virgil J. Schory, Canton; S. C. Smith, Canton; Archie Swope, New Berlin; Webster Weisel, Middlebranch; Nellie B. Daheimer, Massillon; Lulu E. Ellis, Wilmet; Catherine Faust, Canton; Clara Fierston, Canton; Sylvia Floom, Canton; Mabel Gause, Alliance; Bertha Hoffman, Alliance; Cora Ketterer, Canton; Zellah Wise, East Akron.

Two year certificates—Charles E. Doust, Canton; Arthur J. Willaman, New Berlin.

I Had Stone in the Bladder, and my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

### RAISING A STRIKE FUND.

#### Pittsburg District Miners Assessed 20 Cents Per Week.

Pittsburg, March 21.—Telegrams received here yesterday from Indianapolis stated that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, had decided upon an assessment of twenty cents a week for the local miners, to be used in case a strike is called April 1. Some months ago the miners were assessed ten cents a week for a strike fund, but the order was effective but one month.

The miners of the local district do not regard this as an indication that there will be a strike. They claim that even though a settlement is reached they will be compelled to pay a certain amount of money each week to support the miners of other districts, provided the latter are called out on strike. There is also much money being spent in an effort to unionize the Irwin field, where a strike is being supported at Penn station.

### SELLING OUT TOWN.

#### Railroad Buys It and Will Put It Up at Auction.

Wellsville, O., March 21.—A public auction, at which only homes will be sold, is being planned by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, which purchased the whole town of Burlington, near Bridgeport, O.

The company bought the town for yard purposes, paying over \$250,000. The purchase included homes, streets and public buildings. People are commencing to move elsewhere. The company does not want the homes or the lumber. An auction is declared to be the only way in which to hurry the sale of what might otherwise be a "white elephant."

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

#### Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 20.—Increasing receipts in the northwest and the prospect of a record-breaking crop in the southwest had a weakening effect to day on the local wheat market. The tone at the close was easy, and the May option was down 1/2. Corn was off 1/4. Oats showed a gain of 1/4. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 77¢ @77¢; corn, May, 44; oats, May, 30¢.

### PITTSBURG MARKETS—MARCH 23

Corn—New yellow shelled, 46½@47; new high mixed, 49@49½; new yellow ear, 50@50½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35½@35½; No. 3, 31½@33.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12@12.50; No. 2, \$11.75@12.25; No. 1 clover, \$8.50@9; No. 1 mixed, \$9.50@10.

Eggs—Selected, 16@17.

Butter—Prints, 30@30½; tubs, 29@29½; dairy, 20@21.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 14½@15; Ohio full cream, 14½@15.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat smooth steers, \$5.85@6.10; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.75@4.50; fat smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.25@5; choice milch cows, \$40@50; medium to good milch cows, \$20@35; good, fat smooth handy butchers buls, \$4@4.40; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.50@8; veals, fair to good, \$6.50@7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3@5.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.70@6.80; choice medium weights, \$6.80@6.85; best heavy yorkers, \$6.80@6.85; good light yorkers, \$6.75@6.80; pigs, good to prime, \$6.60@6.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60@6; good to choice mixed, \$5@5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25@5; culs and common, \$3@4.

### MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon Wednesday, March 21, '06.

Country butter, per lb. .... 25-28

Eggs, per dozen ..... 14

Chickens, live, per lb. .... 8-10

Chickens, spring, dressed ..... 12-14

Chickens, dressed ..... 10-12

Potatoes, per bushel ..... 60

Boilers, \$2.00

Best Kitchen Staks, Chandlers, Brackets, Gas and Water Pipes and Fittings, Burner, Globes and Mantles, Paints, White Leads, Varnishes, Brushes, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Wire Fence, Poultry Netting, Scales, Garden, Farming and Miners' Tools, Fine Granite Ware and Builders' Hardware, very cheap.

**Massillon Hardware Co.**

53 S. Erie St., opp. Hotel Sailer.

### GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat ..... 81

Hay, loose, per ton ..... 39 to \$10

Hay, baled, per ton ..... 39 to \$10

Cots, per bushel ..... 32

Corn, per bushel ..... 50

### Public Sale.

1 will offer at public auction on what is known as the Joseph Snively farm, 4 miles east of Navarre, 1 mile east of Bancroft, near the Baile School, on Tuesday, March 27. 4 head of horses, 4 head of cows, 8 geese, 42 head of Delaware ewes, one Poland sow with piglets at her side. After the sale of above chattels, the farm being the north half of the Joseph Snively farm, with large barn, brick house, and consisting of 80 acres, will be offered for sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp. A cooked meal will be served all persons coming from a distance.

CHARLES KRICHBAUM, Attorney and Agent for Anson Warbler.

### DIED OF HEART DISEASE.

Washington, March 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Representative George R. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly today of heart disease.

### Great Closing Out Sale for 30 Days.

Best Gas Cook Stoves & Steel Ranges from \$7.00 to \$22.00.

Best Oven, Hot Plates and Gas Stoves \$1.00 and up.

Best Washing Machines, \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Best Woo en Horse Blankets, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Best Fine Plush Robes, \$2.50 up.

Best Horse Covers, 60c to \$1.35.

Best Make Buggy Harness, \$9 to \$12.

Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.

Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50

Best Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.

Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.35 to \$2.50.

Best Clover and Grass Seeders, \$1.00.

Best Burners, \$1.85 up.

Best Cream Separators, \$2.75 up.

Best Tan Roofing Paper, 75c a roll up.

Best Anti-Rust Copper Bottom Wash

Boilers, \$2.00

Best Kitchen Staks, Chandlers, Brackets, Gas and Water Pipes and Fittings, Burner, Globes and Mantles, Paints, White Leads, Varnishes, Brushes, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Wire Fence, Poultry Netting, Scales, Garden, Farming and Miners' Tools, Fine Granite Ware and Builders' Hardware, very cheap.

Men's Suit Department.

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